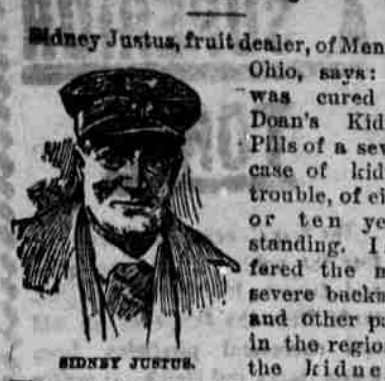


AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.



Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

A TRIAL FREE—Address: Posters-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

Spent Part Foolishly.

At a reception given recently to Gen. Chaffee by the militiamen at Poughkeepsie, this general told this story:

"Not long ago a soldier in the regular army stopped me on the street and asked me to lend him a quarter."

"Why, yesterday you received your month's pay, did you not?" I asked him.

"Yes," replied the veteran.

"Where is your money now?"

"It is like this," he went on. "I left the post and crossed to New York with that \$15.50. I met a friend and we had dinner. I was mightily surprised when the bill was \$8. Then I bought a worth of cigars, and we went to the theater for \$4. After the theater we went down the Bowery, and I spent \$2 there."

"That is \$15," I replied. "What happened to that other 50 cents?"

"The old fellow seemed puzzled. Finally he answered: 'I must have spent that foolishly.'"

Guess Again.

An old lawyer tells this story of one of his experiences, years ago, in cross-examination. The witness seemed to be disposed to dodge his questions.

"Sir," said the lawyer sternly, "you need not state your impressions. We want the facts. We are competent to form our own impressions. Now, sir, answer me categorically."

"From that time on he could get little more than 'yes' and 'no' out of the witness. Presently the lawyer said:

"You say you live next door to the defendant?"

"Yes."

"To the north of him?"

"No."

"To the south?"

"Yes."

"Well, to the west, then?"

"No."

"Ah," said the lawyer, sarcastically, "we are likely at least to get down to the one real fact. You live to the east of him, do you not?"

"No."

"How is that, sir?" the astonished attorney asked. "You say you live next door to him; yet he lives neither to the north, south, east nor west of you. What do you mean by that, sir?"

"I thought perhaps you were competent to form the impression that we live in a flat," said the witness, calmly, "but I see I must inform you that he lives next door above me."

He Took No Chances.

A story is told of a Kentucky mountaineer who had never seen a railroad train. One day he consented to go to town and see the wonder. He arrived a little ahead of train time, and, getting impatient as he waited, he walked up the track to meet it. He met it as it rounded a curve. Turning about, the mountaineer ran along the track as for his life.

"Toot, toot," sounded the locomotive, slowing up, but the mountaineer only dug the gravel more industriously than ever. He soon reached the station completely out of breath.

"Why didn't you cut across?" inquired one of the bystanders.

"Cut across?" exclaimed the uncouth lad. "If I had struck that plowed ground the d—n thing certainly would have caught me."—New York Tribune.

OLD FASHIONED

But Still in the Fashion.

It is an ever new and interesting story to hear how one can be entirely made over by change of food.

"For two years I was troubled with what my physician said was the old fashioned dyspepsia.

"There was nothing I could eat but 20 or 30 minutes later I would be spitting my food up in quantities until I would be very faint and weak. This went on from day to day until I was terribly wasted away and without any prospects of being helped.

"One day I was advised by an old lady to try Grape-Nuts and cream, leaving off all fatty food. I had no confidence that Grape-Nuts would do all she said for me, as I had tried so many things without any help. But it was so simple I thought I would give it a trial, she insisted so.

"Well, I ate some for breakfast and pretty soon the lady called to see her 'patient,' as she called me, and asked if I had tried her advice.

"Glad you did, child, do you feel some better?"

"No," I said, "I do not know as I do, the only difference I can see is I have no sour stomach, and come to think of it, I haven't spit up your four teaspoons of Grape-Nuts yet."

"Now did I have any trouble with Grape-Nuts then or any other time, for this food always stays down and my stomach digests it perfectly; I soon got strong and well again and bless that old lady every time I see her.

"Once an invalid of 98 pounds I now weigh 125 pounds and feel strong and well, and it is due entirely and only to having found the proper food in Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

PALATABLE CLOVER HAY.

It is Best For Dry Roughage and Almost a Perfectly Balanced Ration.

I make clover hay because it is the most palatable of dry roughage, and is almost a perfectly balanced ration. Clover hay is most palatable when it is fine and clean. To have it fine we must have a perfect stand, and since we have learned how and when to sow, that is easy. We all know either from experience or observation that a poor, thin stand makes coarse, unpalatable hay.

With a good stand there will be few weeds, and the few that do grow the first year are clipped along with the wheat or oat stubble immediately after the harvest. This gives us clean hay the following season.

We grow clover because it has nearly three times as much digestible protein as timothy, millet or oat hay, if cut at the right time. Clover contains most protein when the plant is in full bloom, and if properly cured is then most palatable. This at least is what our milch cows say, and they are excellent judges of the value of feeds. Substitute straw for the hay and the milk flow will at once be affected.

Until we can control the rainfall or hit upon some practical method of putting the hay into the mow immediately after it is cut, we can not always have the best of clover hay. We watch the barometer and the weather reports, and when they promise fair weather we run the mower the afternoon of the day before we expect to take up the hay.

The next morning as soon as the surface of the swath is thoroughly wilted we start the tedder. It is difficult to make good hay without the tedder, for if the swath is not stirred the top is burned brown or black, and the under side is not cured at all. In curing, tons of water must be evaporated from the leaves of the clover. Water escapes from the plant most rapidly as the leaves are wilting. Sifting keeps all the leaves willing. Two or three hours before it is dry enough to go to the barn we rake the clover into small windrows. At this stage we lose none of the leaves or blossoms, the most palatable part of the plant.

We prefer, too, that the curing be rushed in the windrow, for then it cures in the shade—the ideal condition for curing hay if we would preserve the color and flavor. Just before the hay is dry enough so that leaves or blossoms will not be lost in handling, we put it under cover.

So far as possible the hay is packed evenly and closely in a tight mow, never allowing it to pile up under the hay fork. After a mow has been filled, no more hay should be put on it until the first lot has gone through the heating period, nor should it be in any way disturbed. The barn doors are kept closed.

When we stack clover we always cover with boards, straw, or grass to keep off rain. We have not found it practical to put clover in cocks to cure. It is sometimes injured by rain and adds somewhat to the expense of harvesting.

By following this plan we have hay to feed as bright and palatable as the day it was put into the barn. It is a good maintenance ration for horses, stock, cattle and sheep, and is next to green pastures for hogs, dairy cows and poultry.—H. F. McMahon in Orange-Judd Farmer.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Get a Farm of Your Own, Be It Ever So Small and Then Stick to It.

The well-known Illinois stock breeder and writer on agricultural topics, L. H. Kerriek, in an address before Iowa Agricultural college students, strongly urges each of them to stick to farming and to get a farm, be it ever so small.

"Get a place where you can make a home," he said. "Then get a wife and proceed to make your home as comfortable as you can."

"I believe the best results in agriculture will eventually be worked out on the small farm. On large farms we must now at arm's length, and can not do as well as we do know how to do, for we must work through other men, and the men who work on large farms are not men who are brainy, shrewd and improving—they are not this type. I have an idea lately—the first I have had for four or five years—if a man has an idea that is really worth while, even once in four or five years, he will be doing well."

"The farmer is the man who ought to be the surest of all the necessities and comforts of life, and safest from all changes, panics, hard times and other vicissitudes. In the farm home, children can be better bred, better fed and better prepared for the struggle of life."

"It seems to me that we, as farmers, are not getting the most out of our farm life. Combinations and trusts are impossible, but it is better so; for while these in combines and trusts may be safe against those on the outside, they are not safe against each other. The farmer has, however, become more or less imbued with the spirit of commercialism—with the idea of farming solely for money. He raises big crops of corn, oats or feeds many cattle to sell. And sells them at the other fellow's prices, buries them on a glutted market, and then turns around and buys many things that he could easily have produced on his own farm at the other fellow's prices. In this way he puts himself in the enemy's hands twice—once when he sells and once when he buys."

"It seems to me that the first thing you should do is to surround yourself in farm homes with everything that will be conducive to your comfort and welfare. Spend less energy in your orchard and gardens, produce first the things you need, be it fruit, vegetables or meat; then, after you have fortified yourself in your farm fort, let the other fellow have any surplus, if he will pay your price for it. You can solve this problem in the simplest way imaginable. Special meetings, long-winded resolutions and profound magazine articles are of no avail. You have the remedy in your own hands. Simply fortify yourself in your own fort as strongly as you can; then give the other fellow what is left."

A NEW COMPRESS.

A New Compress That It is Claimed, Will Add Millions to the Southern Industry.

A cotton compress, which it is claimed will revolutionize the cotton industry of the country and give manufacturers cotton to the consumer at materially reduced prices, and still leave a larger margin of profit for all concerned than is at present enjoyed, is on exhibit in the south end of the palace of agriculture, World's fair.

The compressing of cotton has always been most expensive and time-consuming machinery is bulky and costly and the handling of the cotton crop after it has left the gin reduces materially the income of the cotton planter.

The compress for which so much is claimed compresses the cotton immediately as it leaves the gin. This obviates the pressing of the cotton and the additional expense of transfer from the gin to the compresses. The density secured by the new invention is 32 pounds to the cubic foot. The bulk and weight of the compress is comparatively small, the bale is square and it is claimed the cost of it is inconsiderable, placing it within the reach of every ginner. By means of it ginning and compressing will practically be one process, and it is claimed millions in profits will be added to the cotton industry of the south.

Cow Pea Hay.

A Tennessee correspondent who has had considerable experience with cow pea hay gives the following advice to those interested in this crop:

First break the ground well and harrow thoroughly; then drill peas with double-row corn drill, going over the ground twice, thus making the rows 20 to 24 inches apart. When this is done go over ground with a good heavy drag. This will crush all surface clods and smooth and compact the surface so that when harvesting comes the ground is in much better condition than it would have been without dragging. You will also find that there will be much less dirt and dust in the hay.

In harvesting I run the mower in the forenoon, let it until the following day. When the row is well dried off I run tedder over it, then let it alone until the following day when free from dew; then rake and begin hauling to stack or mow. This is when weather is favorable for curing. If cloudy weather prevails it will take longer to cure.

As to the amount of seed sown I set drill to plant one-quarter bushel at each going-over, making in all one-half bushel per acre. I find this amount sufficient for a good yield of hay. When sown too thickly the root system is not so complete and does not develop the bacteria nearly so well as when sown thinner.—Breeder's Gazette.

Hay Ration For a Horse.

Prof. Kennedy replies to a correspondent who had asked how long a ton of good clover or timothy hay would feed a horse under ordinary circumstances.

"Our correspondent can very easily figure out just how long a ton of hay will feed a horse, providing he has the weight of the animal. Horses of different sizes require different amounts of hay. As a general rule most men feed too much hay to their horses. A horse weighing 1,200 pounds should not have over 12 to 13 pounds per day, thus one ton would feed such an animal about 160 to 165 days. A horse weighing 1,500 to 1,600 pounds should not have over 15 to 16 pounds per day, thus it is very easy to figure out the length of time a ton would feed an animal of this size."

"Mixed hay, such as timothy and clover, provided it was cut at the proper season and thoroughly cured, should give very good results. Timothy is preferred to clover for feeding driving horses, due to the fact that it is considered to be more substantial. On the other hand, clover hay is preferable for fattening horses."—Drovers' Journal.

Cleaning the Cows.

The cleaning of cows, by using the brush and cutty comb on them, as well as giving them a scrubbing and rinsing with a sprayer, may appear as a waste of labor to those who have never tried the plan, but if the cows were so treated the result would be a larger quantity of milk and butter, as the cows would be more comfortable. It is more important to brush cows than horses, as the dirt from cows easily finds its way into the milk.

HERE AND THERE.

—In New York state last year 312 farmers' institutes were held and about 140,000 persons attended the meetings.

—It is essential that all live stock drink pure water. It is best that they obtain this water from a running stream near the barn.

—According to statistics collected by the government there were 47,009,367 hogs in the United States on Jan. 1 last, with an average farm valuation of \$6.15 per head.

—Someone has well said: "Milking into utensils not thoroughly cleansed is bad. Milking with wet hands is inadvisable. Milking with dirty hands is abominable."

—Keep the chicken coops clean and don't wait for vermin to appear before using methods for their extermination. Existing conditions are the cause of the appearance of vermin.

—The wheat crop in southern Tennessee is pronounced to be the best that has been harvested in years. Some fields were so rich that the harvesters could not get to them in time to save them.

—If the egg shells are thin you may know that time is lacking in the food, or that the chickens can not find grit for their gizzards. Leghorns and other persistent layers generally have very thin-shelled eggs in spite of all precautions.

—To do their best, young turkeys require unlimited range and clean brooding quarters while they brood upon the ground, but after they brood to roosting upon fences and trees they will do well upon sufficient range, and very little other attention is needed.

MORE HUMANE WARFARE.

The Percentage of Deaths Steadily Diminishes as Weapons Grow More Deadly.

It is only a few years ago that M. Bloch wrote his book, "The War." This book is alleged to have moved the ear to proclaim his great message of peace. M. Bloch gave terribly realistic pictures of modern war, and prophesied that it would be impossible in the near future for nations to engage in deadly struggle. War was to cost millions of pounds sterling a day, and men were to die like flies, says the Atlanta Constitution.

But what are the facts? Two great wars have broken out in the small space of time since M. Bloch gave his opinions to the world, and in every case his deductions, with the exception of cost, have proved to be false.

The fact is that while war is becoming more humane, the risk of being killed or dying of disease is very much minimized. Less than 100 years ago it was no uncommon thing for 50,000 or 60,000 men to be knocked to death in a single day. In modern warfare, despite the mathematical precision of death-dealing weapons, these figures could not possibly be approached.

And there are reasons which are not apparent at first sight. In the first place, the trajectory—the height a bullet rises from the ground—of a modern rifle is only five feet in the first 500 yards. If the rifle be aimed point blank at advancing troops.

In olden days a bullet soared high in the air, particularly at the longer ranges, but in the olden days men advanced shoulder to shoulder to the attack. A regiment marched forward en masse, but nowadays all that is changed. In an attack men rush forward, at many paces interval, and the risk of their being shot is thus much lessened.

In short, while the manufacture of lethal weapons has advanced by leaps and bounds, the science of warfare has kept pace with that advance. And, further, the science of surgery has outstripped both the cunning of the warrior and the maker of the gun.

The modern bullet is not a man-slayer. The old Schneider bullet put the strongest man out of action, and occasioned a terrible pain, if the man were not struck in a vital part.

The Martini bullet followed. It was not so heavy nor so clumsily shaped as the Schneider, and an energetic man could struggle along although wounded. Later came the Lee-Metford bullet, with its elongated body, and unless it strikes a man on the heart or brain it does not knock him hors de combat. In fact, several men shot through the brain in China and South Africa are serving in the army to-day.

Roughly speaking, during the past 100 years the percentage of killed and wounded in battle has fallen from 25 per cent to somewhere about ten. That was the average of casualties in South Africa.

Perhaps the most deadly engagement in the history of international war was that of Borodino, between the French and Russians. The Russians lost some 40,000 men—the loss is occasionally put at 50,000—out of an army of 121,000; while the French lost 70,000 men out of 125,000. In comparison with the casualties in modern battle, the figures are appalling.

Wanted a New Phrase. One of the men who write essays on the financial situation was trying the other day to find a new phrase to describe the dullness which has befallen the waters of Wall street.

He turned to his assistant, who was drowsily dreaming in his chair. The sleepy adviser roused himself sufficiently to suggest that the words "nothin' doin'" would most accurately and succinctly describe the condition of things when a visitor who had dropped in for a quiet chat with an armchair, and who had been awakened by the editor's question, objected:

"No," he said, "that is too long; just write 'Nix.'"—N. Y. Times.

World's Wheat Crop.

A summary of a review of the world's wheat crop for the present year is as follows: United States, no probable increase in acreage or improvable condition; Canada, increased area; Russia, small sowing; France, smaller area, but better average crops; Austria-Hungary, favorable prospects; Germany, appreciable improvement; Italy, not so favorable; United Kingdom, smallest area on record; Australasia, double surplus of last year; Argentina, very large crop.

Taking No Chances.

Mrs. Bliss—Here is a letter I want you to post, my dear. It is to my milliner, countermarching an order for a hat.

Mr. Bliss—Here, take this piece of cord and tie the both hands behind my back, so that I won't forget it.—Stray Stories.

To Be Encouraged.

"What do you think of a politician who has nothing to say?"

"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "if he can recognize the fact and keep quiet accordingly, he deserves a great deal of credit."—Washington Star.

Explained His Assertion.

By the use of the saline solution the Cheerful idiot, who had been punched in the jaw for a previous offense, was revived.

"What did you mean?" asked the anxious watchers, when you said that you saw her draw a revolver?"

"Perhaps the statement should be qualified," he admitted, in a dazed way. "She was sketching a merry-go-round, you know."—Cleveland Leader.

Care of the Hair.

It is now generally agreed that many of the shampoos in use are injurious to the hair. The best treatment is frequent brushing and absolute cleanliness. Wash the hair in a lather of Ivory Soap and rinse thoroughly. Let the last water be cool, as it closes the pores of the scalp and prevents acids.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

The average man firmly believes it is his honesty that keeps him poor.—Chicago Daily News.

Failed Again.

At this point a man with a harsh, rasping voice rose up in the back part of the hall, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Will you allow me to interrupt you for a moment?" he asked.

"Certainly," said the candidate, who was presenting his claims in an eloquent speech.

"Didn't you say to the delegation that called on you a few weeks ago that you wouldn't turn your hand over for any office in the country?"

"I did, sir."

"Will you explain what you meant when you said that?"

"Yes, sir. I will make it so plain that any fool can understand it. I said I wouldn't turn my hand over for any office. I meant it, sir," said the orator in a voice of thunder. "How can a man turn his hand over without showing the cards he holds? Now, will you quietly go somewhere and soak your friends?"

A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN.

Sold Sea Water and When Tide Went Out Purchaser Thought Him a Wonder.

The late Thomas Brackett Reed used to relate the following incident which happened one summer while he was spending a few days in a small fishing village on the New England coast, says the New York Times.

A young countryman who had been invited to take sea baths registered at the village hotel one evening, and shortly afterward sauntered down to the beach. Espying a grizzled old fisherman mending his nets beneath a sign which informed one that B— had boats and tackle to let and bait for sale, he accosted the veteran and asked him if the water was not for sale also.

On receiving an affirmative reply the countryman returned to the hotel, obtained a couple of buckets, and having paid the price asked, filled them and returned to his room to carry out the doctor's instructions.

On the following morning he happened down at the beach when the tide was out, and after contemplating the broad receding beaches for some minutes, approached his acquaintance of the evening before and remarked in a tone of admiration: "Gosh, but you must have done some business last night."

Before It Happened.

"Extra! Extra!" called the newboy. "All about de explosion!"

"Dat's de explosion," said the newboy. "Here's de extra all about it."—Herald and Presbyter.

Still More Evidence.

Bay City, Ill., August 3 (Special).—Mr. K. F. Henley of this city adds his evidence to that published almost daily that a sure cure for Rheumatism is now before the American people, and that that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Henley had acute Rheumatism. He has used Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says of the result:

"After suffering for sixteen years with Rheumatism and using numerous medicines for Rheumatism and more medicines prescribed by doctors, I at last tried Dodd's Kidney Pills with the result that I got more benefit from them than all the others put together."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills were the only thing to give me relief, and I recommend them to all suffering from Acute Rheumatism. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Healthy kidneys take all the Uric Acid out of the blood, and Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys."

The Leap Year Girl.

Her task wasn't pleasing, for William was teasing, but their marriage proves she won the day. All her troubles uncounted were at last summed up, for where there's a will there's a way.—Washington Star.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds. F. E. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man of character may fall into error by being too exacting.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weakness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman. Sincerely yours, Mrs. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced."

MADE BY

LEAN BABIES FAT SICK BABIES WELL

For Teething, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Etc. Contains No Poison in Any Form. Is Pleasant to Take. Guaranteed to Cure.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS. For Sale by all Druggists.

MAYFIELD MEDICINE MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

CITY STORE FRONTS

For all kinds and sizes of Store Fronts. We furnish all material entering into the construction of Store Fronts. Write for a list of prices and a list of our work. We will send you a FREE OF CHARGE, an elegant Blue Print Plan, and give you an extremely low price on one of our popular designs.

BEAUTIFUL, MODERN STORE FRONTS. We furnish all the style and elegance New York or Chicago store at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN FOUNDRY CO., Owensboro, Kentucky.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR

Used Pe-runa For Dyspepsia With Great Benefit.



HON. M. C. BUTLER, Ex-United States Senator From South Carolina.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says: